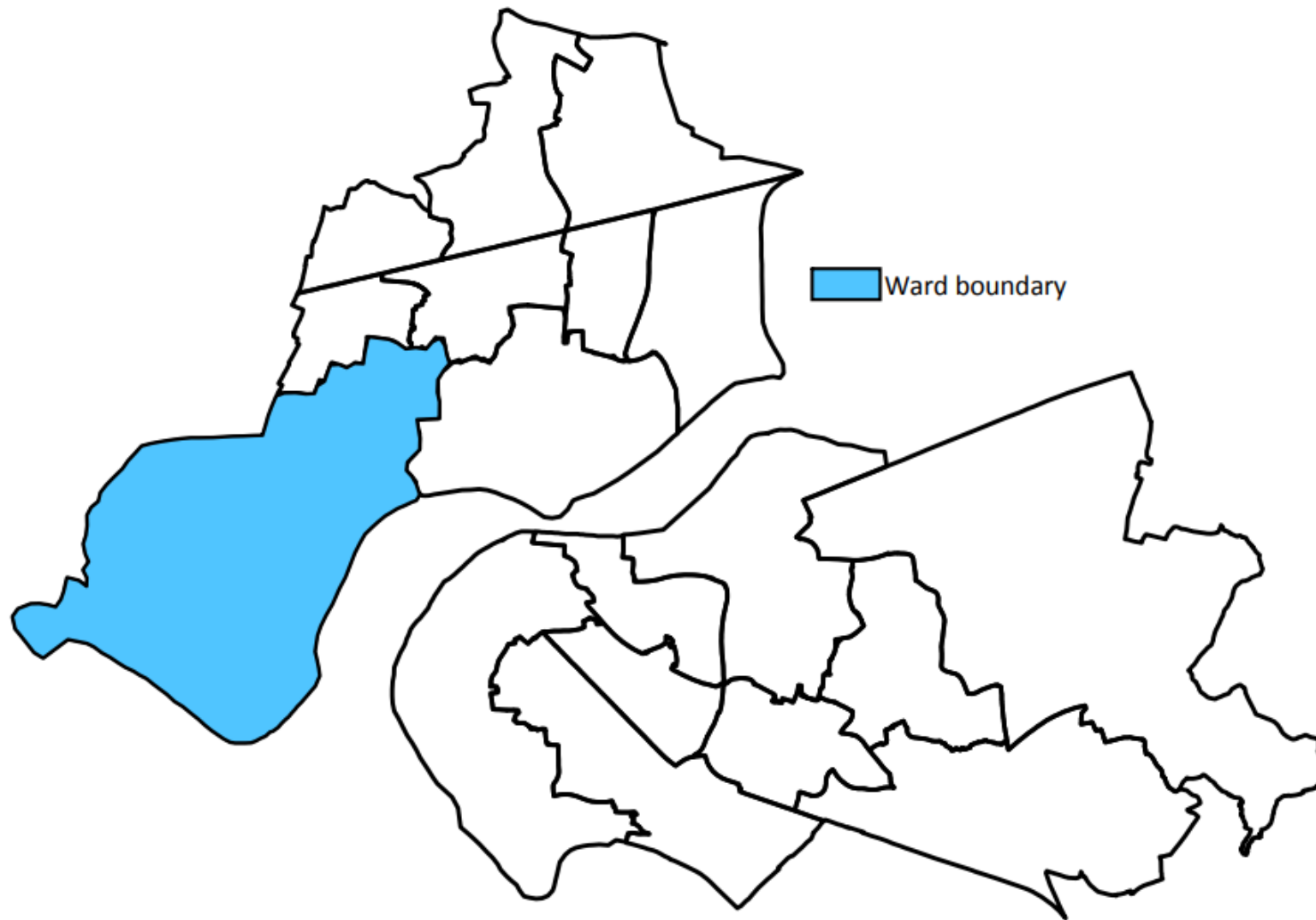


DITTON, HALE VILLAGE & HALEBANK WARD HEALTH PROFILE

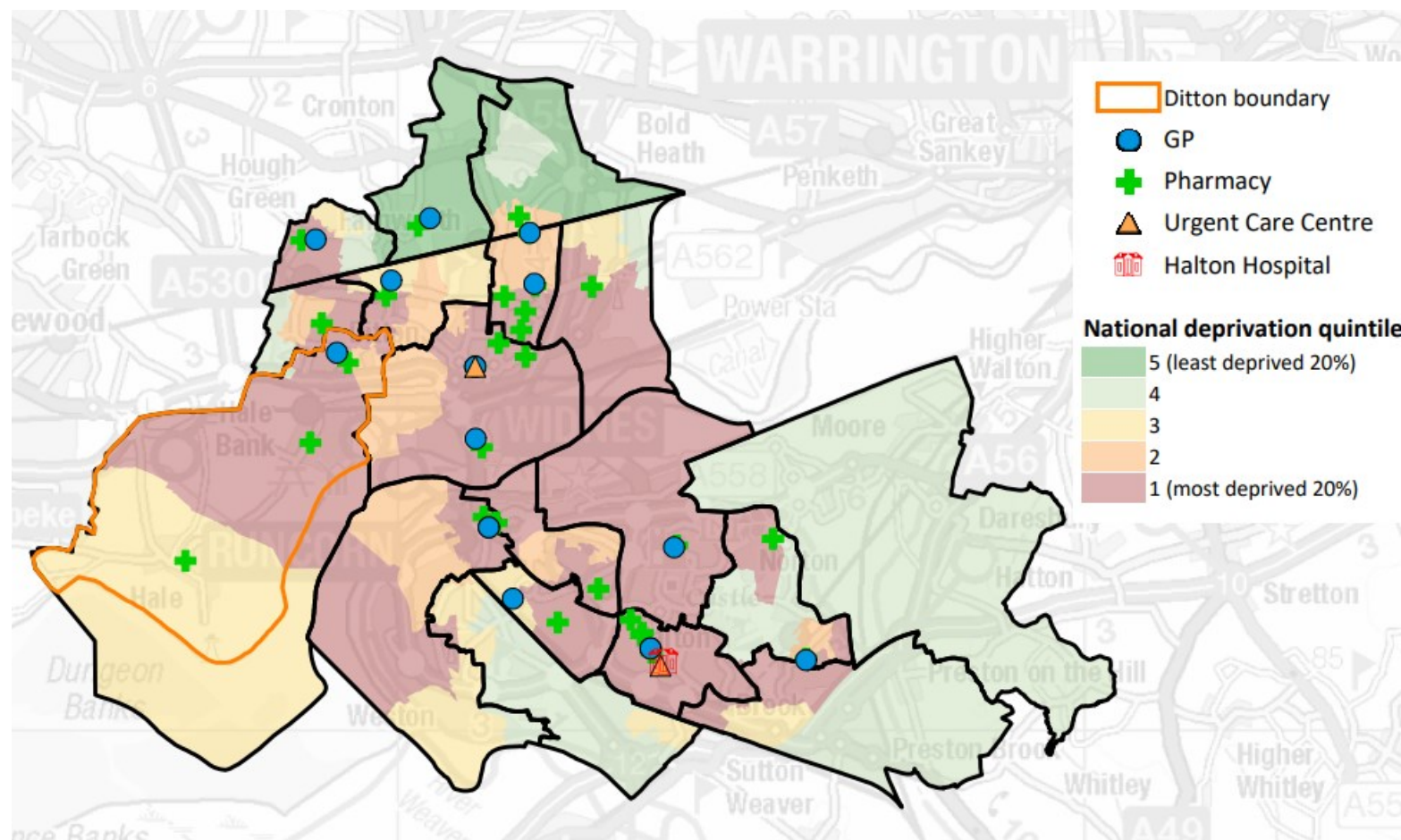


DITTON, HALE VILLAGE & HALEBANK WARD MAP

The map opposite shows the location of key services across Halton, including GPs, pharmacies and urgent care centres.

It also shows the distribution of deprivation across the borough. The darkest red areas are localities that fall within the most deprived 20% (quintile) across the whole of England. Almost half of Halton's population live in these most deprived 20% of areas.

There is 1 GP and 3 pharmacies within Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank ward.



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DITTON, HALE VILLAGE & HALEBANK WARD HEALTH PROFILE

Key issues

Just under 7,600 people live in Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank ward; over 1 in 4 (28%) people live in a single family household (either as a couple or with children) and 12% live alone. There is a higher proportion aged 50-64 than the England average.

Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank ward has relatively high levels of **deprivation**. A higher proportion of children are eligible for free school meals a live in income deprived families than the England and borough averages. There are also more adults claiming out of work benefits, .

In terms of **services**, there is 1 GP and 3 pharmacies within the ward.

The majority of adults in **employment** are in elementary occupations or professional roles. Almost 1 in 4 have no qualifications, which is higher than the England and Halton averages.

In terms of **occupancy**, the majority own their own property either outright or with a mortgage or loan (60% in total). A higher proportion live in social rented accommodation (26%) than in England as a whole.

Levels of recorded **crime** are higher than the national average, for violent and sexual offences, but lower for theft.

Children

Breastfeeding, levels of child excess weight at age 10-11 and hospital admissions for injuries age under 15 and 15-24 are worse than England average. Children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception year is the lowest of all wards in Halton.

Working age

Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank residents have higher rates of hospital admission than England for:

- coronary heart disease
- intentional self harm

The rate of new cases of lung cancer in Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank is higher than the national and borough averages.

At the recent 2021 Census, a slightly lower proportion of residents reported they were in very good or good health than the England average and significantly more were in bad or very bad health.

Older people

Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 is lower than the England average. Hospital admissions for hip fractures are higher than the England and borough averages.

Premature death rates from respiratory diseases are higher than England.

POPULATION

Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank Ward Population— 7,592

51.8% Female population

48.2% Male population

Halton Total Population— 128,478

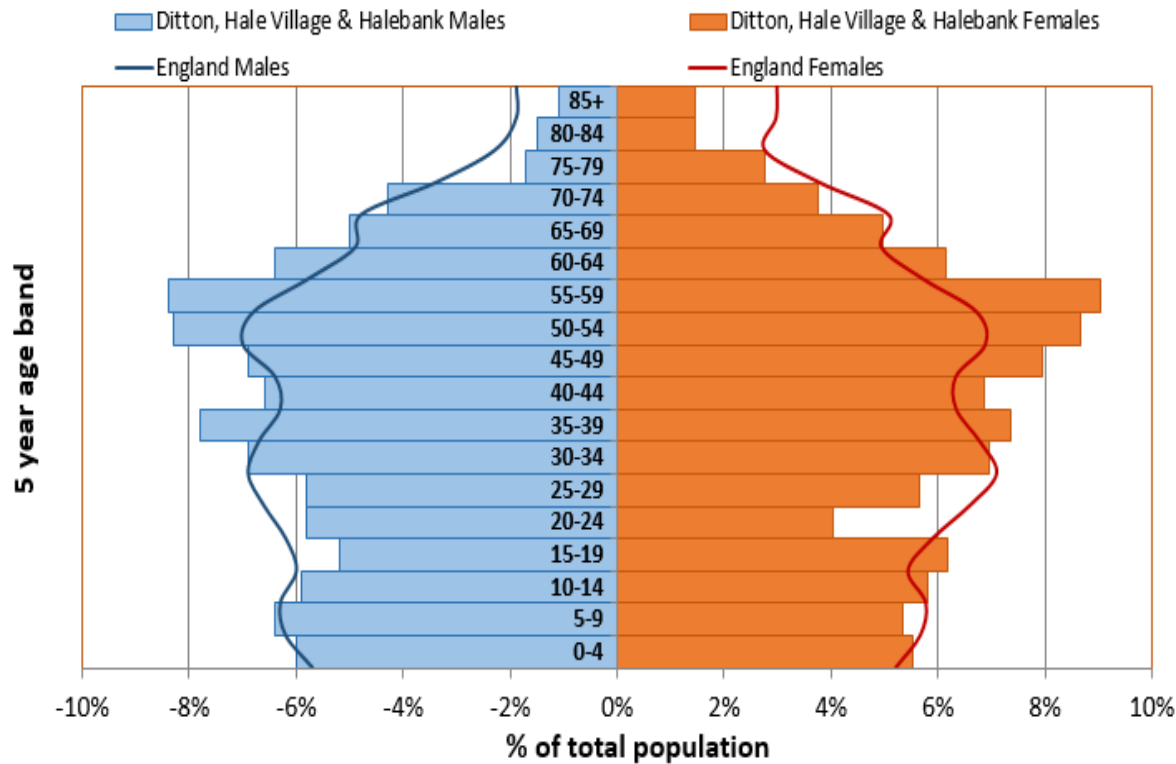
Census 2021



Ethnic Composition

1. White (97.1%)
2. Mixed (1.6%)
3. Asian (0.6%)

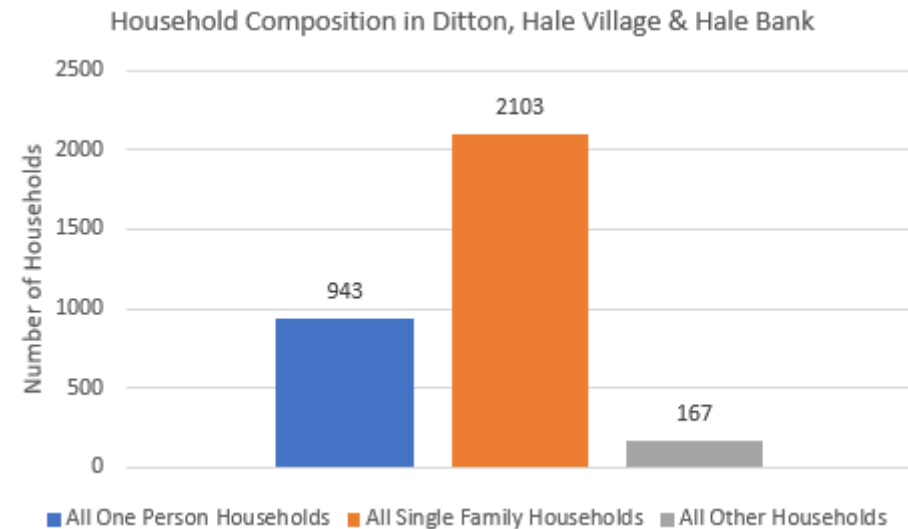
Ditton, Hale Village, Halebank & England population pyramid
Proportion of total area population, by 5-year age band and gender
Source: Census, 2021



Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank ward population makes up approximately 5.9% of Halton's total population. There is an equal split of males and females.

The ethnicity in this ward is largely dominated by white, and the top three most populated ethnic groups are highlighted above.

Household composition is also shown below. Households have been grouped into three main types of households. In Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank single family households make up about half of all households in this ward.



WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Good or bad health is not simply the result of individual behaviours, genetics and medical care. A substantial part of the difference in health outcomes is down to the social, economic and environmental factors that shape people's lives. These are collectively described as the wider determinants of health.

This slide and the next one looks at some of the wider determinants which will have an effect on the health of people who reside within the ward.

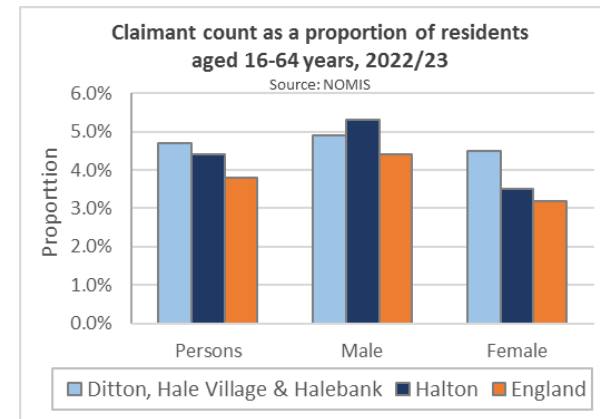
Car and van access



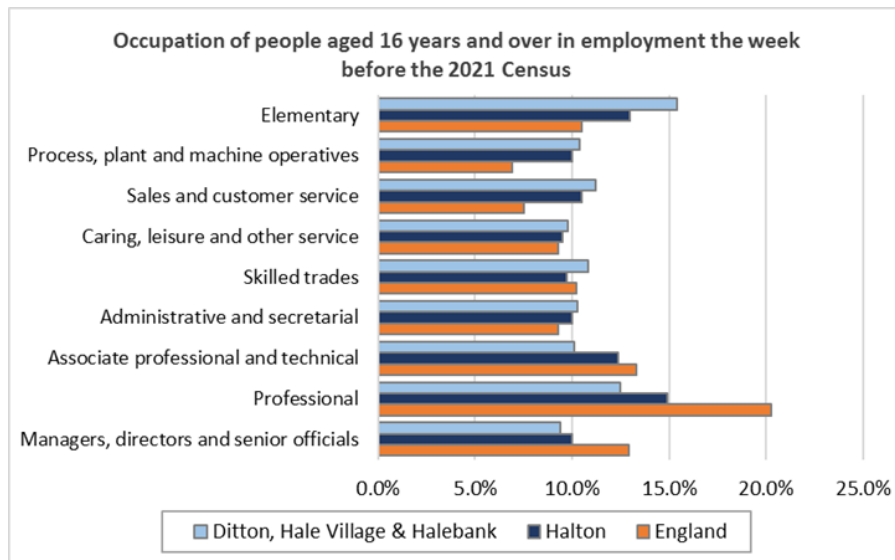
23% don't have access to a car or van

Source: Census 2021

This is similar to the England (23.5%) and the Halton (23.8%) averages.



The ward has a higher proportion of females claiming out of work benefits compared to the Halton and England averages. However, there is a lower proportion of males compared to Halton.

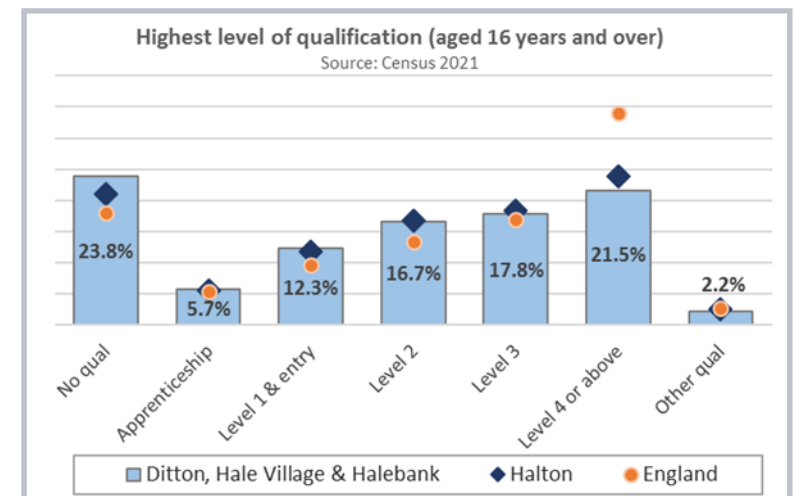


There's a greater percentage of elementary workers and skilled trade workers in the ward, compared to the Halton and England averages. However, there are less managers, directors & senior officials.

The ward has the 3rd lowest percentage of associate professional & technical workers in Halton.

Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank ward has a higher percentage of people with no qualifications compared to Halton and England.

The ward also has a lower percentage of residents with level 4 or above qualifications compared to the Halton average. These include certificates of higher education, degrees and PhDs.



WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Police Recorded Crime 2022



55

cases of criminal damage and arson



98

theft offences



367

violent or sexual offences



91

public order offences



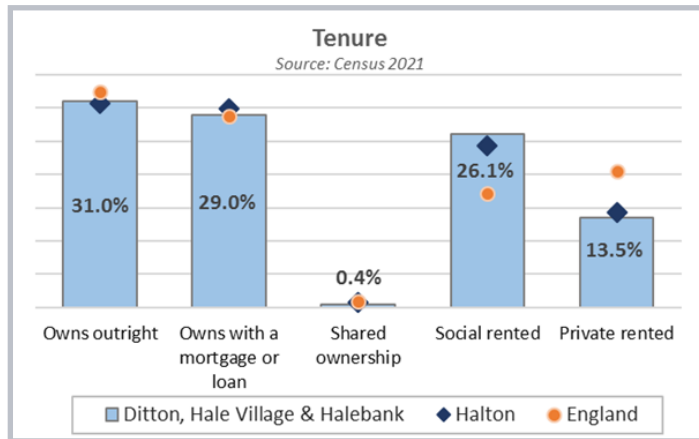
Significantly worse rate than the England average



Not significantly different rate to the England average

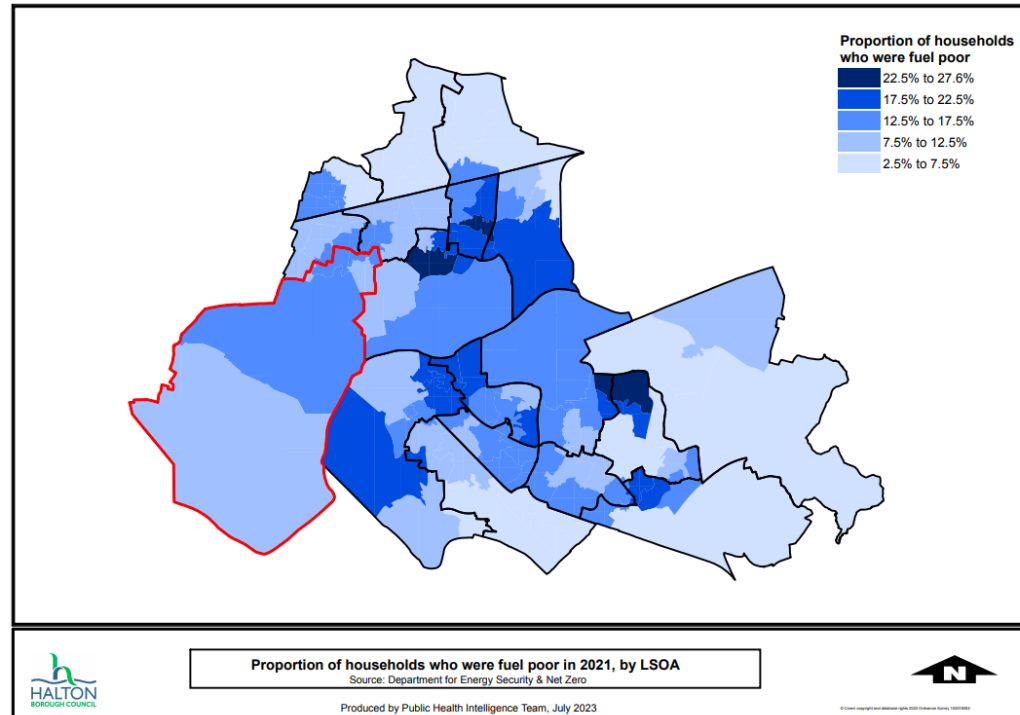


Significantly better rate than the England average



The majority own their home, either outright or with a mortgage or loan.

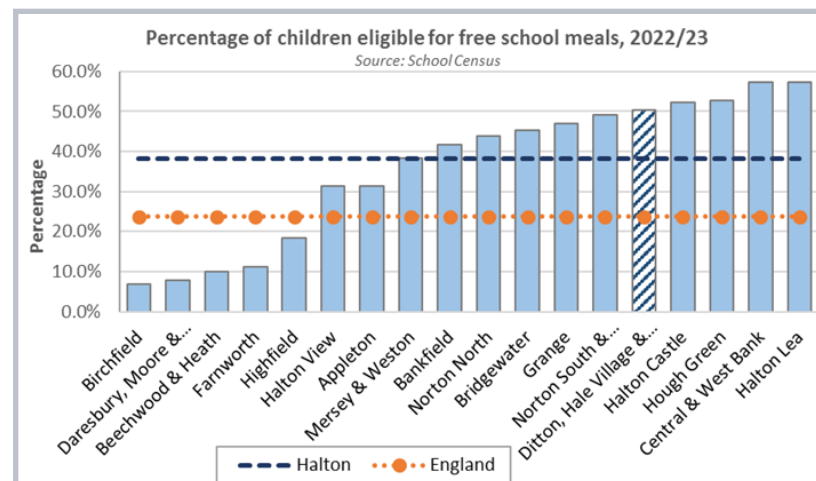
The ward has a higher percentage of people who are in social rented accommodation compared to the Halton and England averages.



In 2021, an estimated 13.1% of households in England were fuel poor.

There are areas within the ward that have a higher than average percentage of fuel poor households.

These figures could increase with the high energy prices and the wider cost of living pressures.



Pupils are entitled to free school meals if their parents are in receipt of certain benefits.

Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank ward has a higher percentage of children eligible for free school meals compared to the England average.

The percentage is also higher than the Halton average.

STARTING WELL



27% of children in Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank live in income deprived families .
This is higher the Halton average of 24% and higher than the England average of 17%.

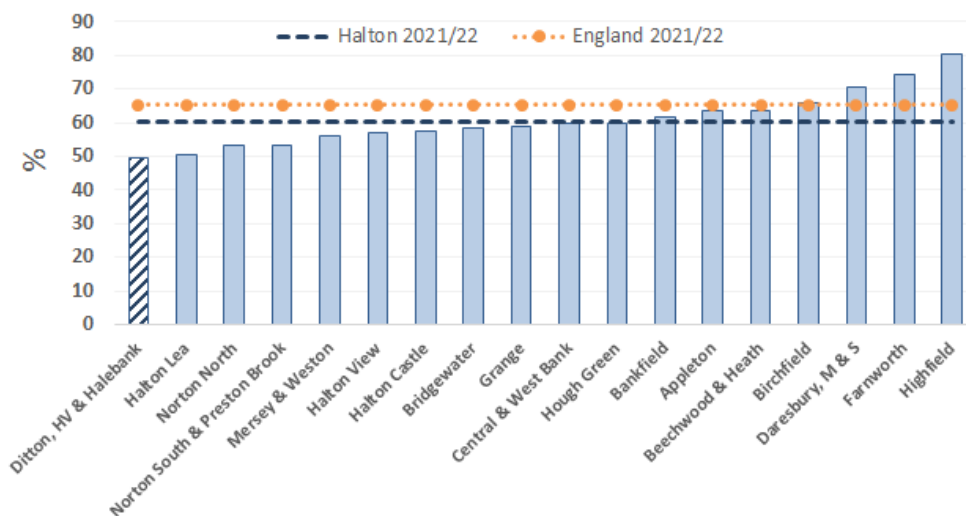
Source: OHID fingertips



49% of Reception year (age 4-5) children achieved a good level of development in Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank ward. This is lower than the Halton average (60%) and the England average (65%); it is the lowest of all wards in Halton.

Children are assessed on a number of areas, including personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language.

Children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception (age 5) in Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank compared to Halton and England (percentage over 2 years 2021/22—2022/23)



57% of babies are breast or mixed fed at birth; this reduces to **32%** at 6-8 weeks.

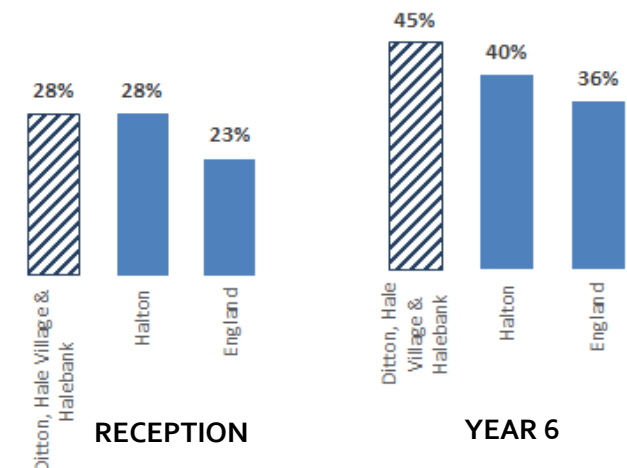
This is higher than the Halton average of 26% but lower than the England average of 49% at 6 -8 weeks.



Primary school children are weighed and measured during Reception year (age 4-5) and in Year 6 (age 10-11). This is firstly to be able to offer individual families support with diet and exercise, and secondly to be able to look at levels of healthy weight, overweight and obesity within children, nationally and at ward level.

In Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank, levels of excess weight (overweight and obese) are higher than the Halton and England averages for 4-5 year olds and 10-11 year olds.

Overweight and obese children in Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank compared to Halton and England (percentage over 3 years 2019/20—21/22)

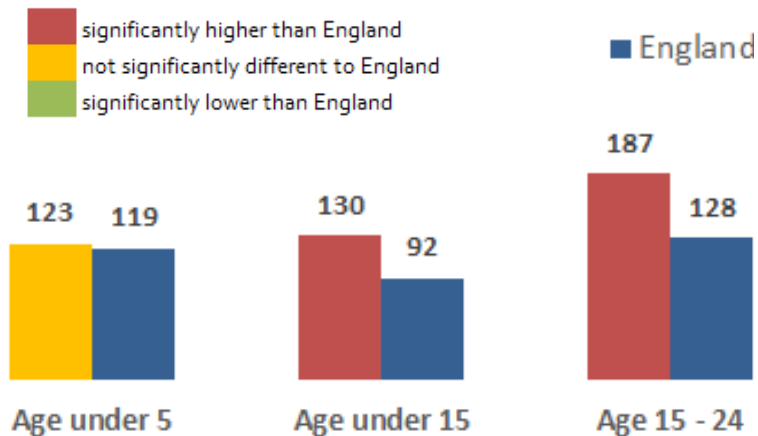


STARTING WELL

The chart below shows rates of hospital admission for injuries in children and young people, by age group and how they compare to the England average (over a 5 year period).

Emergency hospital admissions for injuries in Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank compared to England (crude rate per 10,000: 2016/17—20/21)

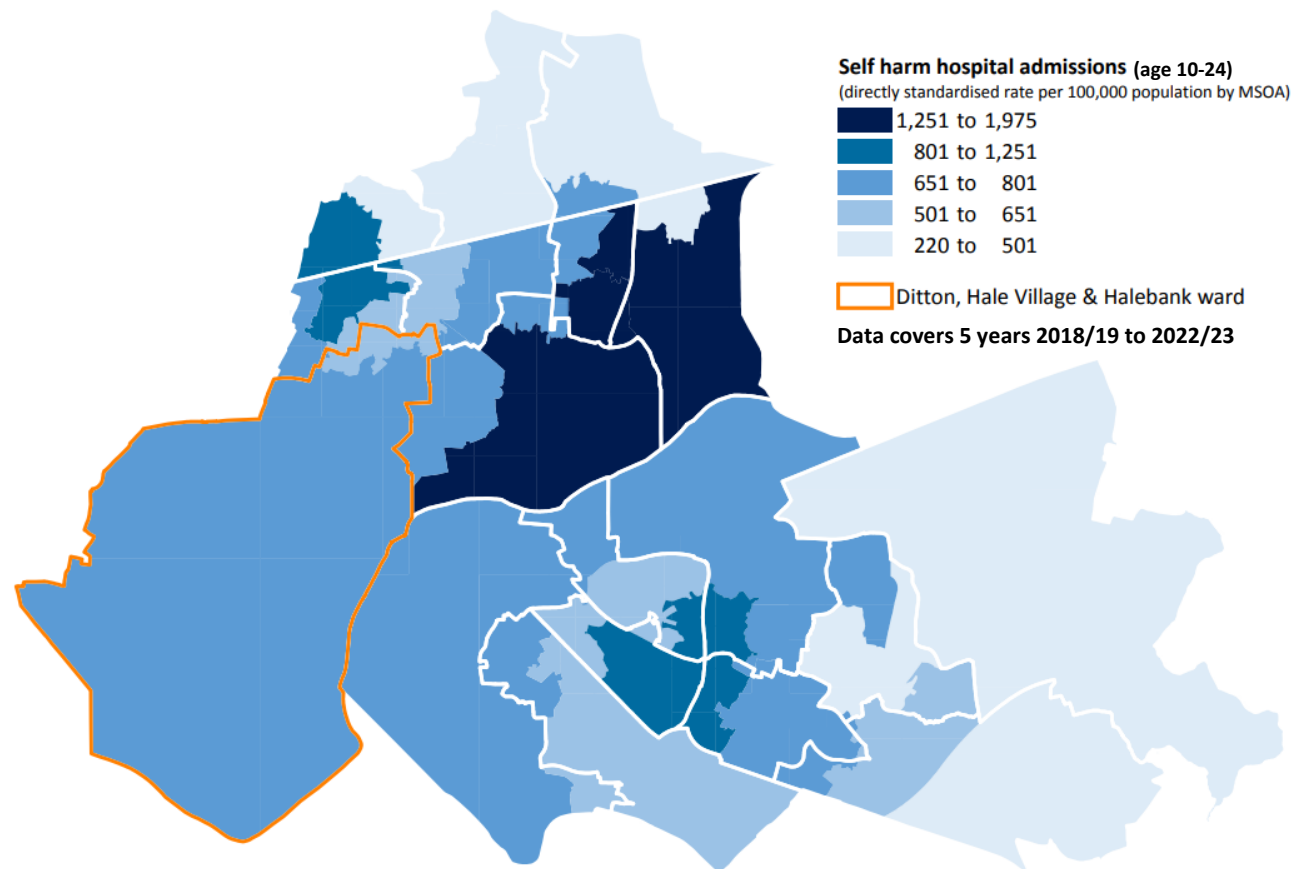
Source: OHID fingertips



Hospital admissions for injuries are significantly higher than England for children aged under 15 and 15 to 24. For children aged under 5, rates are similar to England.

The map below shows the range in hospital admission rates for self harm in young people age 10-24, over a 5 year period. Unfortunately due to changes in geographic coding, we are not able to calculate exact rates by ward. Darker shaded areas represent higher rates of admission for self harm.

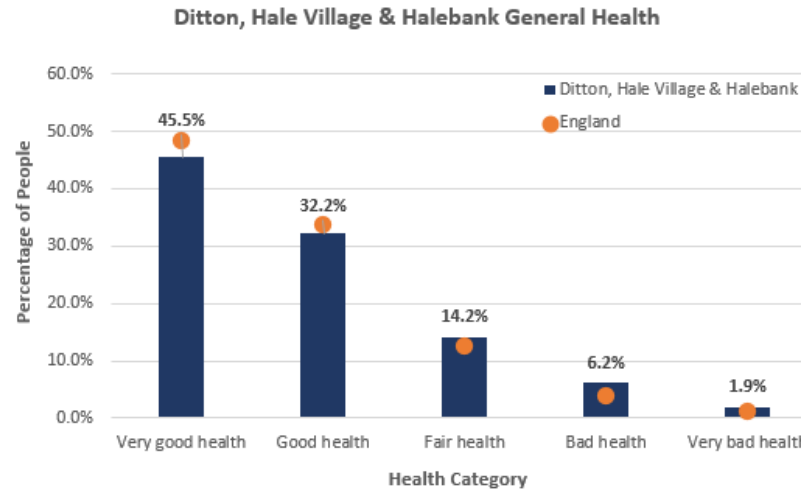
Admissions for self harm in young people age 10 to 24 are similar to the Halton average in residents of Ditton, Hale Village and Halebank ward.



LIVING WELL

The chart beside shows how residents described their overall health at the last Census in 2021. General health categories are rated from very good health to very bad health.

In this ward, people reporting 'bad' health was higher than England; however, reporting 'very good' or 'good' health was slightly lower in this ward compared to England.

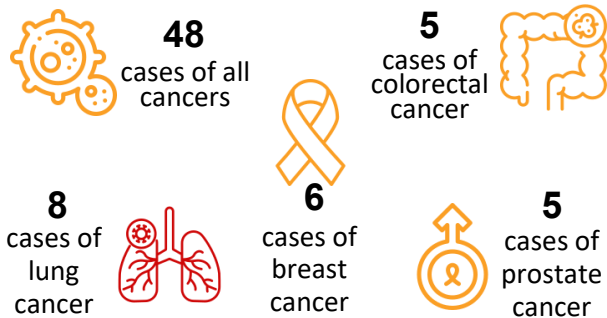


Source: Census 2021

Cancer Incidence in Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank compared to England

(average number of new cases per year: 2015-19)

Source: OHID fingertips



Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank has a higher average number of new cases of lung cancer per year than the England average; however rates of new cases of breast, colorectal and prostate are similar.

Prevalence of Disease

There are many diseases that are prevalent in all wards across Halton, and England. Disease is something that can present itself in many forms. The diseases highlighted are those that present themselves physically, and are as a result of lifestyle factors or caused by other co-morbidities. The prevalence of disease is shown per 1,000 for the ward. Within Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank, the five most prevalent diseases are:

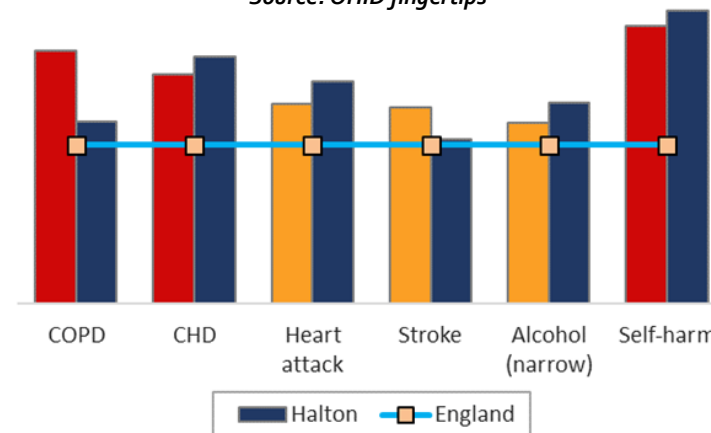
1. Hypertension (144.3)
2. Multi-comorbidities (78.6)
3. Asthma (60.9)
4. Diabetes (46.1)
5. CKD (40.5)

Note: Managed and Complex long-term conditions have been excluded as they were highest prevalence in all wards. They combine several diseases in one figure. Source: Aristotle

Emergency hospital admissions in Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank compared to England

(standardised admission ratio: 2016/17—20/21)

Source: OHID fingertips



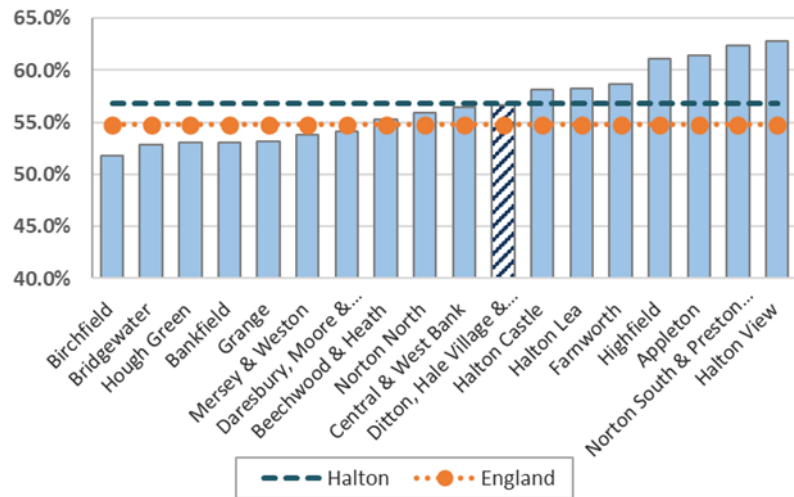
Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank ward has a higher admission ratio for 3 of the 6 conditions, compared to the England average.

Admissions for COPD and stroke are also higher than the averages compared to Halton, but similar to England.

The ward also has the 3rd highest admission ratio for COPD and the 4th highest for stroke across all wards in Halton.

LIVING WELL

Percentage of successful smoking quitters (CO₂ validated & self-reported) at 4 weeks who set a quit date, 2020/21 to 2022/23
(Source: Halton HIT)



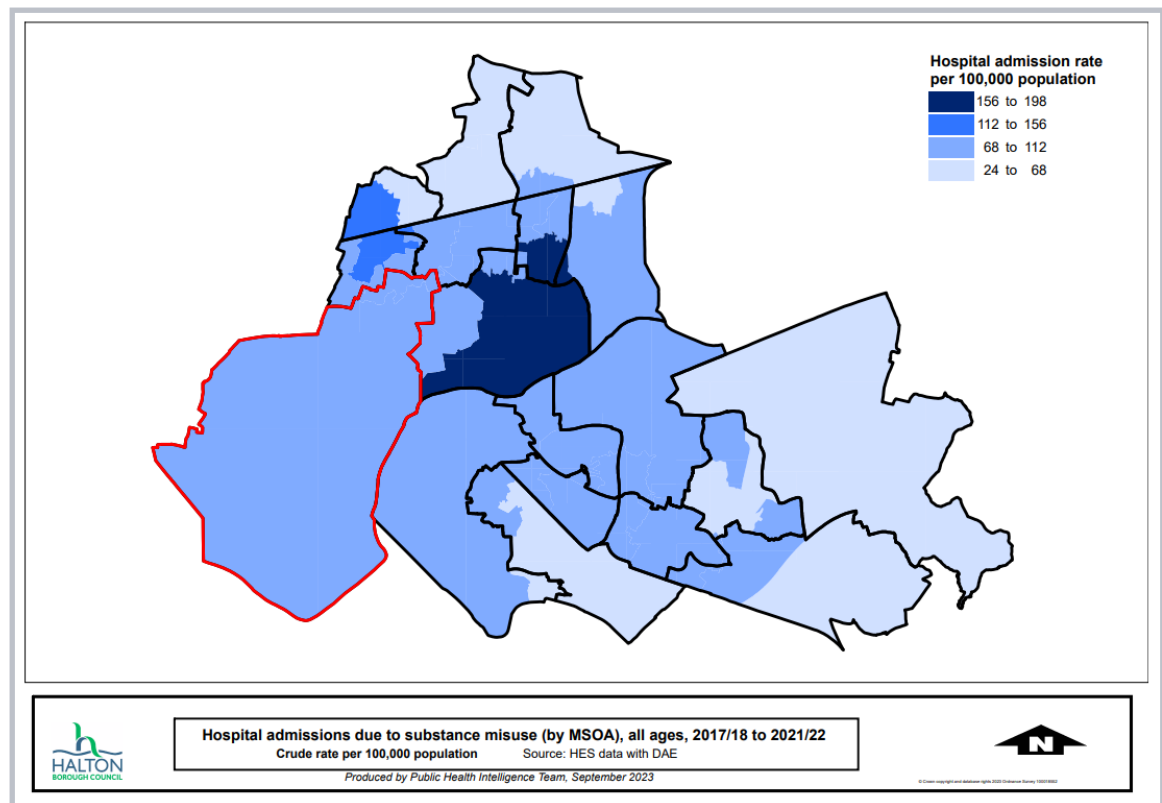
Ditton, Hale & Halebank ward had a very similar percentage of successful smoking quitters for people who set a quit date during 2020/21 to 2022/23, compared to the Halton average. However, it was higher than the England average during 2021/22.

A client is counted as a 'self-reported 4-week quitter' when assessed four weeks after the designated quit date, if they declare that they have not smoked, even a single puff on a cigarette, in the past two weeks.

There is evidence to suggest that people who use recreational drugs run the risk of damage to mental health including suicide, depression and disruptive behaviour disorders. The map below shows the hospital admission rate due to substance misuse by Middle Super Output Area (MSOA).

All of Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank ward contains areas which had the 2nd lowest admission rates in the borough during 2017/18 to 2021/22.

The indicator includes admissions for drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, solvents and sedatives (but excludes alcohol).

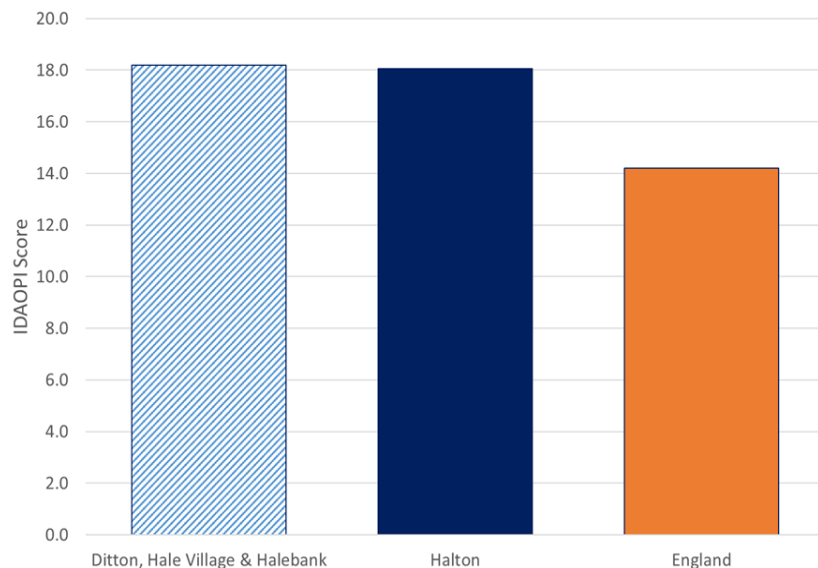


AGEING WELL

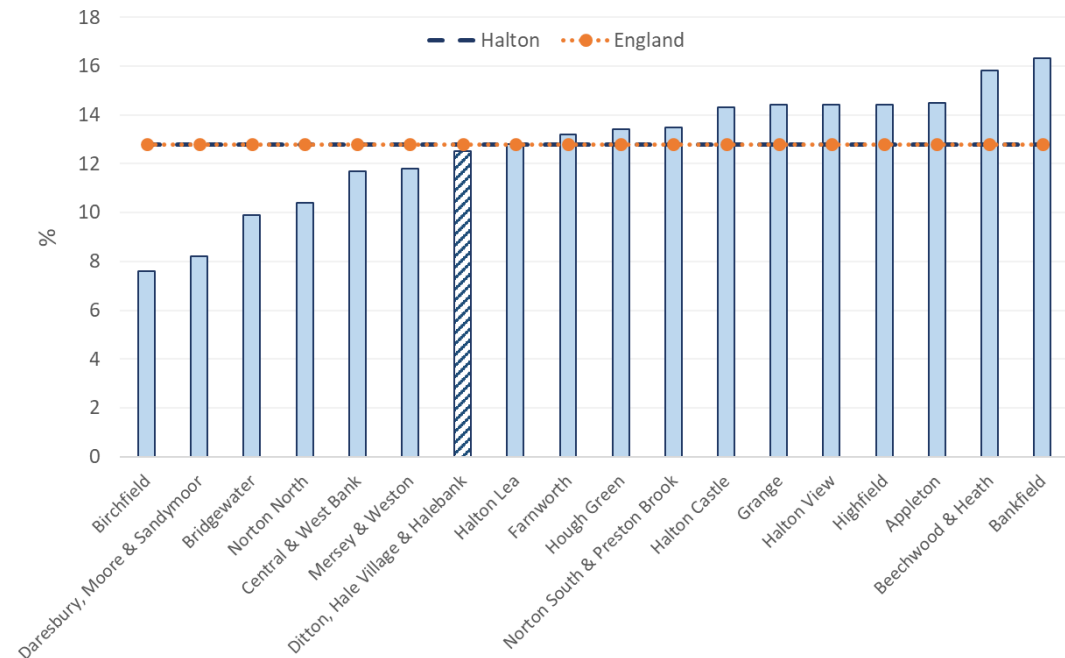
The demography of the UK population is changing, and this is likely to be similarly observed in Halton. A greater proportion of the population is made up of people of retirement age, which is projected to continue. In fact, the ONS Census estimates that by the year 2040, there will be a 28% increase in the number of people living in Halton aged 65 years and over. This will be more acutely noted among the oldest of the population, with a two-thirds increase in the number of people in Halton aged 80-84 (from ~3100 to ~4100) and 85-89 (from ~1800 to ~3000), and an almost doubling of the people aged 90 and over (from ~840 to ~1600). These changes are projected to be even more pronounced among men, though currently, there are fewer men in age groups aged 65 years and over.

With little change in life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and disability free life expectancy, this will likely mean a greater pressure on health and social care services to provide for the growing number of older people living in the borough.

Indices of deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI), IMD 2019, Ditton, Hale Village and Halebank vs. Halton and England (Source: DCLG, 2020)



% households with people aged 66+ years, which are one-person households, Ditton, Hale Village and Halebank vs. Halton and England (Source: NOMIS, 2023)



54.2 frail patients per 1,000 population (similar to Halton)



5.4 people per 1,000 population with diagnosed dementia (higher than Halton)

18.0 female year life expectancy at 65+ (worse than England)



17.0 male year life expectancy at 65+ (worse than England)



2nd most hip fracture (65+) admissions of wards in Halton

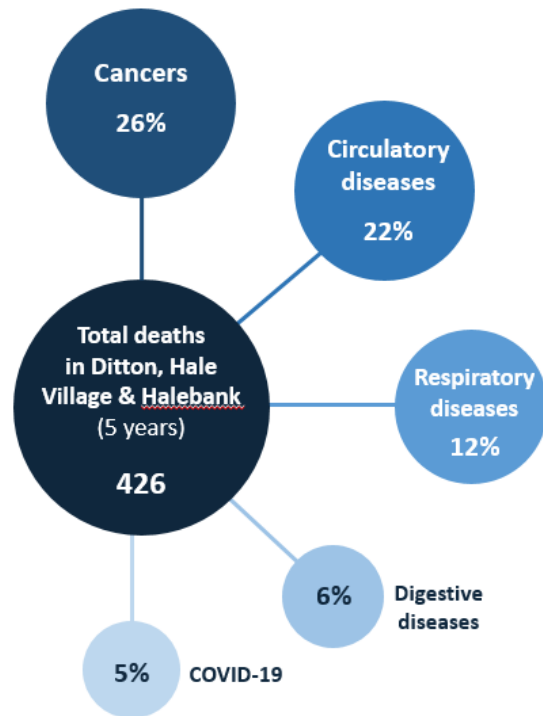
Significantly worse rate than the England average

Not significantly different rate to the England average

Significantly better rate than the England average

MORTALITY

Main causes of death in Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank ward 2018-22



Over the 5 years 2018-2022, there were 426 deaths in residents of Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank ward. The most common cause of death was cancers, which accounted for over a quarter of all deaths (26%); this is similar to the Halton average of 28%. Just over 1 in 5 deaths were due to circulatory diseases (22%), which is similar to the Halton average (23%). COVID-19 has made up 5% of the total deaths (since 2020), which is similar to the Halton average (6%).

Mortality (death) rates in Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank residents were higher than the England average for all main causes, during 2016-20.

On the charts below, the England rate is set to 100, so that we can easily compare different areas against it.

Compared to England, Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank mortality rates are:

31% higher for cancers, aged under 75

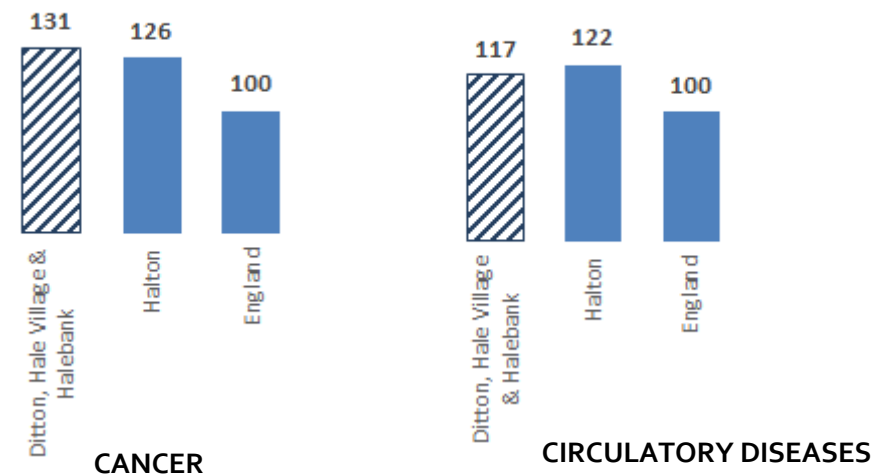
17% higher for circulatory diseases overall, aged under 75 and

64% higher for respiratory diseases, all ages

Deaths aged under 75 in Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank compared to Halton and England averages

(standardised mortality ratio 2016-20)

Source: OHID fingertips



LIFE EXPECTANCY



77.6

Male life expectancy
at birth (years)



79.2

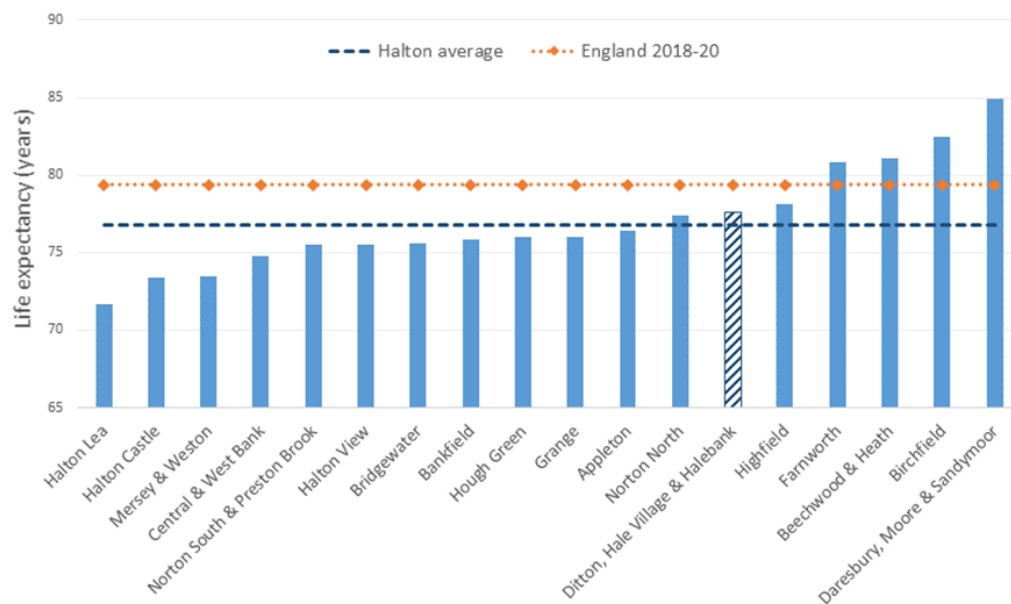
Female life expectancy
at birth (years)

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would survive, if they experienced the same mortality rates for that area and time period throughout their life. Nationally, life expectancy reduced during COVID-19; this trend has also been seen in Halton.

Male life expectancy at birth in Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank ward is 77.6 years, which is lower than the 2018-20 England average but higher than the Halton borough average. It is the 6th highest, out of 18 wards. This is based on the average over a 5 year period between 2018-22.

Female life expectancy at birth in Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank ward is 79.2 years, which is lower than the 2018-20 England average and the Halton borough average. It is the 6th lowest, out of 18 wards. This is based on the average over a 5 year period between 2018-22.

Male life expectancy at birth by ward (years) 2018-22



Female life expectancy at birth by ward (years) 2018-22

